AUGUST, 1784. THE NUMB. 2829.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the London Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 8th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Messuages, Lands and Tenements.

No. 1. A GENTEEL Messuage and Seat, containing about ten acres of land, highly cultivated and improved, situate on the Second-street road, in the district of Southwark, about one mile south from the city. Every improvement and convenience fitting a gentleman's family, with proper accommodations for a tenant or overseer, will be found on this place; and the ground is admirably calculated for raising fruit and vegetables for the market of Philadelphia.

No. 2. An excellent piece of meadow ground, on Greenwich Island, near the Point-House, in the township of Moyamensing, containing upwards of five acres.

No. 3. A piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, near the country seat of the late Samuel Rhoads, Esq. containing near eight acres.

No. 4. A lot of ground, containing 18 feet front on the north side of Lombard-street, and 50 in depth, on which stands an old stable, which rents for 20 pounds per annum.

No. 5 Another lot adjoining the west line of the last mentioned lot, and of the same dimensions in front and depth. These lots begin at the distance of about 120 feet from the west side of Front-street.

No. 6. Another lot, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, opposite the last mentioned lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet.

No. 7. Another lot, situate on the east side of Second-street, opposite the south shambles of the New-market, and nearly adjoining the tavern, called the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet to an alley leading into Lombard-street, with the use and privilege of the said alley.

No. 8. A very valuable and improving lot, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Ninth and Tenth-streets, adjoining Mrs. Masters's red house, and directly opposite the elegant buildings of Mr. Markoe, containing in front 132 feet, and in depth to a new street, called Filbert-street, 306 feet. This lot may be divided so as to accommodate a number of improvers with good situations for building valuable houses.

Purchasers, on paying one third down, may have six months to pay another third, and twelve months to pay the remainder in, on interest, giving security if required.

Persons inclining to purchase at private sale, may apply to Philad. August 20, 1784. JOSEPH WHARTON.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing in front on Fetter-lane, nearly opposite to Cherry-alley, 18 feet, and in depth 60 feet, with a two story frame messuage thereon erected, 32 feet deep and 17 feet 7 inches front, having 2 rooms on the first, and 2 rooms on the second story, and three rooms in the garret; the house is brickpained in the best manner, lathed and plaistered on the brickpaining: the timber of the frame is large and well put together; a cellar under the whole house with a kitchen in the front. Now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin. On the back end of the lot is erected a stable, 9 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 7 inches; and between the house and stable is another building, 18 feet 10 inches in length, and 13 feet 5 inches in width below, and 17 feet 7 inches in width above, one story and an half high. The stable with the loft over the middle building will accommodate 4 horses and 6 tons of hay. The aforesaid premises is clear of all incumbrances, and has the privilege of an alley about 5 feet wide on the west, which runs within 17 feet of the back end of the lot. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in 6 months from the time of sale.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

August 28, 1784.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1784.

A NEW SOCIETY

For insuring HOUSES from Loss by Fire.

A GREAT number of the citizens of Philadelphia, who are proprietors of houses in the city and its surburbs, many of whom now are or have been Members of *the Philadelphia Contributionship for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire*, have found it convenient and agreeable to them to have trees planted in the streets before their houses, which the said *Contributionship* have thought proper to prohibit by one of their bye-laws, although the same is expressly permitted by a law of the State, and notwithstanding application has been made by above forty of their Members to have the said bye-law repealed, who signified their willingness that an addition should be made to the premium of their insurance for the supposed risque attending trees in cases of fire, as is now done with respect to bake-houses, coopers, apothecaries and oil mens shops, stores containing pitch, tar, brimstone, &c. which application has been rejected.

Wherefore a number of persons, desirous of having their houses insured from loss by fire, and seeing themselves precluded from the advantages of the present institution, have judged it necessary to form another society for the purpose aforesaid, and have entered into an agreement, that as soon as so many persons as have property in houses to the value of One Hundred Thousand Pounds collectively, shall have signed the said agreement, a meeting of the subscribers should be called, to form a plan for the management of the intended society.

That having no intention to prejudice the institution already established, and being only actuated by a desire to secure their own property, they further agreed, that if the bye-law above referred to shall be repealed within two months from the date of their agreement, which was the 5th of July, 1784, that then their said agreement should be void, or otherwise to be carried into execution.

Supscriptions to near the amount above prescribed having already been made, at a meeting of the subscribers it was unanimously agreed to lay their proceedings before the public, and to inform such as are disposed to join them, that subscription papers are lodged with Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-street, and Mr. JOHN PHILIPS, at the corner of Front and Pine-streets.

A meeting of the subscribers will be held in September next, whereof each one will be informed by a particular notice.

OFFICE OF FINANCE,

AUGUST 16, 1784.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled did, on the third day of June last, resolve that the Superintendant of Finance contract with such persons as he might think proper, to furnish sixty thousand rations for Indian Treaties, at such places as the Commissioners or any two of them should direct, together with such things as should be necessary for the expences of the said Commissioners during the negotiation. These are therefore to give notice, that Proposals will be received in this office until six o'clock in the evening of the first of September next, for carrying the above resolution into effect. The payments will be made agreeable to the contractor.

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about 18 years of age, with a FEMALE CHILD, fit for either town or country, sold for no fault, but want of employment. Enquire of the Printers. §

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT noted tavern where the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, beautifully situated on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, in East Whiteland township, Chester county. The plantation contains about 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 25 acres of which are good meadow watered by a fine stream that runs near the house, the fields are in good order having been all limed twice, and some of them three times. The buildings are a two-story stone house, stone kitchen and brew-house, spring-house and a large stable all of stone; a log barn, sheds, &c. In the brew-house is a copper, that will contain 120 gallons. Near the House is a limekiln and a good quarry of stone near to it. There are likewise six tenements, four of which are let on groundrent for ever, and the other two by the year, as follows:

No. 1. A log house and garden three pounds per annum for ever.

No. 2. A log house and three acres of ground on which is a tanyard, four pounds ten shillings per annum for ever.

No. 3. A stone house, shop and garden, three pounds per annum for ever.

No. 4. A log house and one acre and an half of ground, two pounds five shillings per annum for ever.

No. 5. A good log house and garden, now rents for three pounds.

No. 6. A well finished dwelling-house, piazza and kitchen, with one acre and an half of land, rents for twelve pounds per annum. The situation is healthy and pleasant and equal to most for a tavern, having the advantage of four roads, besides the Lancaster road.

The purchaser may have immediate possession, and if he chooses may also have the hay and grain in the barn and crop in the ground.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN KERLIN.

East Whiteland, July 23, 1784. tbctf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Seat, MOUNT FELICITY, in the county of Berkley, in the state of Virginia, where the subscriber lives, containing 1125 acres; few tracts of land possess as many advantages as this; Bullskin, a never failing limestone stream running nearly through the middle of it, affords conveniences and advantages rarely to be met with, particularly two very fine mill seats, one of which has a fall of 22 feet 9 inches, and from the stream a large quantity of meadow may be watered. The soil is rich, the land level, well timbered, and but little broken with the limestone; about 400 acres of the land are cleared, in excellent order for cropping, every field having a communication with the water, and good fences; there are about 40 acres of good timothy meadow, and the quantity may be encreased to 150 or 200 acres, the greatest part of which may, at all seasons of the year, be watered from the stream. As this land lies open to the barrens, where there are many hundred acres without timber, and thick set with blue grass, it affords one of the best ranges in America. The improvements are a good stone dwelling-house, a kitchen, spring-house, and other necessary out-houses. The situation is about two miles from Shannondoah river, and ten from Harper's Ferry, upon Potowmack. Upon paying a part of the money in hand, long credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars, and a view of the premises, enquire of

¶ 8 w. JOHN GAUNTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the Estate of JOSEPH RHOADS, house-carpenter, of the district of Southwark, deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs, by

August 16. ANN RHOADS, Administratrix.

N. B. Those persons who have any TOOLS belonging to Joseph Rhoads above mentioned, are requested to return them to the subscriber, to avoid further trouble. §

York-Town, June 26, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN JONES, of Augusta county, in the colony of Virginia (late of Westmoreland county, in Pennsylvania, silversmith) obtained one bond or writing obligatory, from me the subscriber, bearing date respectively on the 13th day of January, 1775, conditioned for the payment of £67 10, which was to have been paid in rifles, at the price of £4 10 per piece, which being the residue of a purchase made of the said John Jones for 1000 acres of land: And whereas the said John Jones not having complied with his contract, I, the subscriber, therefore forewarn all persons whatever not to take an assignment on the said bond, as I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, until his contract is fully complied with.

¶ JOSEPH WELSHHANS, sen.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Robison township, Berks county, some time in April last, a sorrel MARE; she has neither brand nor ear-mark, is shod all round, has some white on the two right feet, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, she has some saddle-marks, and a bald face, with a white mane and tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 12, 1784. § JACOB HOFFMAN.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

Stop and secure the MURDERER.

MADE his escape last evening out of Cæcil county goal, a certain STEPHEN PORTER, committed for the wilful murder of a certain Thomas Dunn. The said Porter is this country born, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, thin dark brown hair, tied behind, and a little bald on the crown of his head, remarkable light grey eyes, a scar on his upper lip, and the skin of his hands very rough and shriveled; it is unnecessary to describe his cloathing, as he undoubtedly will change them. His escape was effected by some villains, his accomplices, in the dusk of the evening. The above reward will be given for securing the said Porter in any goal in the Thirteen United States, so that he may be brought to trial, by

RICHARD BOND, Sheriff of Cæcil county,

August 12, 1784. § state of Maryland.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST, on the 12th of April, 1783, between Andrew Moore's mill, and Charles Black's, both in West Fallowfield, two fifty pound BONDS, both dated the 20th of April, 1776, payable the 20th of April, 1778 and 1779, both on William Hannah to John Buller, of Newlin township, Chester county, with an assignment on said bonds from John Buller to Robert Commons, of New-Castle county. Whoever has found said bonds, and will deliver them to the owner, living at Andrew Moore's mill, in West Fallowfield, shall have the above reward, paid by ROBERT COMMONS. ¶

A fresh and general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Of the best Quality, just received, and to be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, in Third-street, between Church-alley and Market-street,-----among which are,

CAMPHOR,	Borax,
Opium,	Chamomile Flowers,
Jesuits Bark,	Cream of Tartar,
Jallap,	Flowers of Sulphur,
Ipecacuana,	Salts,
Tartar Emetic,	Red Bark,
Spanish Flies,	Flowers of Benjamin,
Quick Silver,	Socotorine and common Aloes,
Calomel,	Sal. Ammoniac,
Red Præcipitate,	Saffron,
Corrosive Sublimate,	Balsam Capivi,
Manna,	Castor Oil (very fresh)
Senna,	Oil of Lavender,
Essence of Bergamot,	------ Cinnamon,
---------- Lemons,	------ Cloves,
Musk,	------ Rhodium,
Vermillion,	------ Anniseed.
Salt Petre,	

And a Quantity of JUNIPER BERRIES, which will be sold cheap, by the Hogshead or smaller Quantity.

Also, a general Assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

Phials, Gallipots, Pill-Boxes, Bolus Knives and Files, Scales and Weights, &c.

Orders from Physicians and others will be thankfully received, and executed on the lowest terms. §

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, the 4th of this inst. a servant Boy, named ROBERT JOHNSTON, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin visage, brown hair; had on, when he went away, flax and tow shirt and trowsers, an old hat, no shoes nor stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 16, 1784. § JOHN M'GRADY.

Haddonfield, 8th Month 4th, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on this FALL,

ABOUT 3 years unexpired time of a lease on a house, lot and tan-yard, in Haddonfield, formerly occupied by Isaac Andrews, deceased. The house is a commodious two story brick building, with a kitchen adjoining; the lot contains upwards of three acres, and the tan-yard sufficient for tanning 500 hides, is a good stand for carrying on the tanning and shoemaking business, being situated on the road leading from the Egg-harbour iron-works, &c. to Cooper's ferries, and is about 6 miles and a half distant from said ferries. Any person inclining to purchase the above lease may be supplied with a quantity of bark, several tons of good timothy hay, and a lot of woodland, within one mile and a half of the above premises. For terms, enquire of the present possessor.

§ AMOS WILLITS, jun.

WHEREAS I Lawrence Powell, some time in the month of July last, in public company, aspersed the character of Mr. CHRISTOPHER LUDOWICK, and uttered several injurious reports and charges against him, which are absolutely false and without foundation: Now, I do hereby in this public manner declare that I have acted very wrong, and beg forgiveness of the said Mr. Ludowick. § LAWRENCE POWELL.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, July 15, 1784.

WHEREAS my wife Rebecca Koon, hath by her ill conduct reduced me to the disagreeable necessity of taking this method to caution any one from trusting her; and I do hereby forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the above date. § JACOB KOON.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in Upper Dublin township, on the 27th instant, a large brinled and white COW, with a Calf. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

† GEORGE FULMORE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, a bay HORSE, about ten years old, near 15 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, some saddle marks, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 29, 1784. § FREDERICK CASTER.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; Censor-General of Pennsylvania.

Spem Gregis!

INCENSE, offered at the shrine of flattery, is always acceptable to that man, who would wish to be thought great by his companions or his countrymen.

An address which points at you, as the leader of a body who are called by the freemen of Pennsylvania to inform, instruct and correct the different branches of its government, has a surprising effect; this must tickle you to the soul, though callous to the fine feelings of a clear conscience, and the tender throbbings of a benevolent mind.

An old man, whose body is enervated by implacable resentment, hackneyed in business, and made dull by drudgery, emerging from silent obscurity into the noticed path of elevated station, fixed upon by a steady band, as the criterion of determination in all points of political controversy, must feed upon ambition.---This darling passion, which involves in it the acquisition of uncontrouled sway and implicit attention, must, as those of the human frame grow weak, rise into vigour; hence through interest every barrier must be thrown down, to fix its votary upon so permanent a footing that no attack, be it ever so virtuously aimed and briskly pursued, can have substantial effect.

That this gratification has been your view in late life, let your countrymen determine. The main points which you have endeavoured to establish, and which you have accomplished in the Council of Censors, will lead to the discovery---You were a willing instrument, in the hands of those despotic lordlings, who in the five first years of our independency harrassed the farmer, merchant and mechanick, by laying embargoes on the commerce of the country; you fixed the prices on the articles which those citizens had for sale, and of these, by arbitrary laws, edicts and councils, you deprived them. This behaviour you then justified as the heighth of political honesty; and now, to shake hands with those you have injured, and to prop up your party, you report, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that the acts of Assembly passed since the revolution within this commonwealth, for seizing and taking the goods of the inhabitants of this state for the use of the army, and for setting prices thereon, are inconsistent with the constitution and with the rights of property." This palliation of political misconduct will not answer your intriguing purpose; for remark it Judge, that the effects of involuntary and sudden passion may be forgiven, but unprovoked attacks, formed with deliberation, and pursued with malice, never were nor ever will be forgiven or forgotten.---Numbers were then ruined, whose surviving friends feel too sorely to be appeased; it is far from probable that a man of your address can disencumber the party from this political embarrassment----------The men, if any there be now in the Council of Censors, who gave their assent to those laws, and thought then as they did when assenting to this part of the report, must, from the oath or affirmation which is taken upon their accepting a seat in the Legislature, be guilty of wilful and corrupt falshood----Should there be such, I pity their misfortune. The High Priest is now in the western country. Were he present, he no doubt, as being the father confessor of the party, would give them absolution; till his return (which I pray may be as speedy as possible) they may sin on with impunity; and I will pledge myself, let their crimes be as scarlet, he will endeavour to make them as white as snow.---This gentleman was never remarkable for boggling at trifles, it is therefore concluded he will go through the duties of this appointment, be they ever so difficult, with alacrity and pleasure.

As Treasurer and Trustee of the University, you think it contrary to the interest of that institution not to give a stroke at *Dickinson College*. You, in the report, mention the rapidity with which the bill giving it a corporation passed through the House, was compleatly done in nine days,---this glaringly unconstitutional---the bill for divesting the estates and rights of the College of Philadelphia, and placing them in the hands of other Trustees, was taken up for a *second* reading, in a different House of Assembly from that in which the bill originated, this was on the 12th of November, 1779, and passed into a law the 25th of the same month and year, but four days more than the time of the first bill---This was unnoticed by you, although the Assembly had been repeatedly addressed (whose Journals you study with more avidity than the productions in your professional line) to repeal the law; you could not be ignorant of the passage of this bill through the House, you were then a member of the same, contended for its principles, and, like an *honest man*, have transmitted your name to posterity as one of the yeas, that the bill was virtuous in its object, slow in its progress, and stamped with constitutional propriety, notwithstanding the 45th section of the constitution, which says "all religious societies or bodies of men, heretofore united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates which they were accustomed to enjoy, or could of right have enjoyed under the laws and former constitution of this state."

I am told, you justify this procedure of the bill, for the cases are totally different. In that of Dickinson College, it was to constitute an institution of learning and charity, without taking a farthing from any individual of the state; this of course required much circumspection. Whereas the other, violating the 25th section of the constitution (which says, "Trial by Jury shall be as heretofore") and dispossessing a corporation of its estates and privileges, required neither thought or care, but firmness and dispatch, two qualities which distinguish the successful highwayman of every country.

Are we to look up to you for amendments, must we submit to the chastisement of men unprincipled in learning and virtue's schools, men who take part in the violation of those rights which they say the House of Assembly has infringed? What must the world say to such barefaced conduct? You justify an infringement of that sacred trial by jury in repeated instances, when suitable to your purpose, and condemn the slightest touch thereof which injures your system. The above instance, with the annihilation of the proprietary estates, will be satisfactory. Were trials by jury had, as previously necessary to divest these? No, they were not. Why otherwise? You thought the proprietaries, altho' weakened by the loss of government, and severed from royal influence, yet having a large estate, that would beget a vassalage from the freemen of Pensylvania. This was totally impossible; they by the articles of confederation, and since the revolution, were private gentlemen, stripped of the regalia of power, whose property would be equally taxed with their fellow citizens; the triennial choice of the Council, and the annual choice of the Assembly, would prevent an invasion of the rights of citizenship from that quarter. The other states in the union, naturally jealous of their sovereign rights, would have checked any undue influence from proprietary councils. As to the College, I am afraid the mammon of unrighteousness was the principle which actuated and still actuates you in its support; you wished to be provided for; your friend the present Provost, the closeted friend of Lord North, the avowed enemy of this country in England, despised by every American there, was likewise to be provided for---I am told, notwithstanding you are a Trustee for that body, you are likewise its Treasurer, that you receive two and an half per centum on all monies by the institution paid or received; how fit you are to sit therein from this interest, and also upon that law which takes from the College and gives to the University, let honest men determine---I should not even risque a defeat, were you to determine the point, provided you adhered to similar principles on similar occasions, for you have said in the report, "that members of Assembly may not hold the office of county Treasurer." The reason is obvious, nemo est judex in sua propria causa. They would then sit in judgment on money bills, be influenced in favour of their multiplicity, and, when called to account for the receipt of taxes, sit in judgment upon their own conduct. You have lately received from this body 250l. as a gratuity for past services, your commissions daily go on, and yet, Mr. Judge, you are immaculate---I wish you could say with your countryman Sir Toby Butler, if your shirt is dirty, your hands are *clean*.

None of your predecessors in office ever took a commission for this business; I boldly call on you to shew the contrary. However, as you are an extraordinay man, you may perhaps imagine you are sufficient to establish a precedent, and should you, in the decline of life, turn Methodist and preach charity sermons, it is more than probable you would pocket the money and march off with the booty; this is fair reasoning, for the man who would entrench upon the stipend of a charitable institution, would encrease his fortune at all hazards.

Parsimony, and a direct invasion of the constitution, are united most closely in your present conduct. The 23d section of the constitution is animadverted on by you to secure a permanent 500l. per annum, without taking the least notice of the injunctions required by the same. I will copy them for the world to inspect.---"The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, *but removable for misbehaviour at any time by the General Assembly*. They shall not be allowed to sit as members in the Continental Congress, Executive Council, or General Assembly, *nor to hold any other office, civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind*." Every thing you say at this time is, that this most important injunction of the Convention has not been complied with as it ought, viz. "that permanent salaries shall be fixed by law," whereas those received have been by resolution. You have lived, however, by the receipt of them, and yet you are daring to say, that the very Assembly which had the liberality to increase them is dictated by passion, party and interested views, led by ambition and dishonesty, a mere legislative mob, faithless guardians of the people. Why not observe, that first the Assembly have a right to remove Judges for misbehaviour, and secondly, that neither of them should hold any office civil or military, nor take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind. As to their being both excluded from the report, you may perhaps think that thereby you are covered; under the first you aim your artillery of argument in the Council against the Assembly, for "assuming" to themselves the power of removal of Justices of the Peace, and if they fail, no danger of your honor, as a previous conviction in a court must be had. As to fornication and adultery, your croaking voice and cadaverous appearance might plead your innocence; perhaps inability of body might prevent you from the commission of other indictable crimes-----but suppose a Judge should be in the habitual state of intoxication, keep company with a sett of lawless villains----sit in judgment in his own cause---write libels upon virtuous characters---attack the liberty of the subject by decrying the sacred trial by jury---withdraw himself from a tribunal, by not taking a share in those duties of office which he had received 500l. per annum, and had sworn faithfully and diligently to attend to and administer---and by thus abandoning his appointment, suffer thirty causes to go off from one court to the other without decision, keeping juries attending for five days successively in hopes of being able to serve their fellow-citizens; suppose that this Judge, although pressed by a colleague in office to remain in his duty, should in a passion inform him, that more important business in the Grand Council of Censors called him away---that he would attend its call---that *he would hold another office*, though directly contrary to the constitution, and *receive 17s6 per diem* for doing all the business of that Board, and should of course benefit his country at that time more in one capacity than he did in the other---Suppose he should further answer, that although I wrote with Serjeant and Clajohn in the Freeman's Journal against you, for holding at the same time the offices of member of Congress, *representing another state* in the union, and a Judge in this state, as being highly unconstitutional, yet, considering how much my countrymen look up to me for genius, information and steady service through thick and thin, I have reason to be gone, therefore should immediately withdraw. Whether such conduct and such behaviour would not be sufficient causes of removal, let the Assembly of Pennsylvania determine. Should a previous conviction be absolutely necessary, this would delegate a power to a Court of Law, which might be tedious in its determination, the jury perhaps influenced by the friends of the offending sinner, and the culprit after conviction step off; hence no example to deter in future. The constitutional right would then be invaded by chicane and influence, and thus a tyranny be established, without conviction and without controul.

As to your hatred to trials by jury, let us attend to your ingenious performance under the signature of Adrian, in number XCI. January 15th, 1783, of the Freeman's Journal. There you call it a legal machinery composed of unlearned men, to be regulated and controuled by the Court in every step and in every instance of its trust, as such a body would run into extremes.

In number XCIII. of same paper, you apologize, by saying the Grand Jury has been mentioned as a part of legal machinery, but with no idea that it ought to be under any bias or influence whatever. But give me leave to say, if regulated in every step, it must be under controul; and if circumscribed, which you have also mentioned in the first paper, its privileges must be abridged. This is an undoubted invasion.

A doctrine of this kind leads to a hint which you have thrown out to your cronies, that you were conscious that the next Assembly, modeled, circumscribed and regulated by your directions (then farewell to the Supreme Court Bench) would establish a Court of Chancery, and give you the seals. Perhaps this might injure you; for as your head is none of the best, such a rapid promotion to so elevated a situation would make you giddy. The Court of Chancery decrees without trial by jury. The Chancellor in England is legally stiled the keeper of the conscience of the king. Our Chancellor here would be the keeper of the consciences of the liege subjects of this commonwealth. This has hitherto been a land remarkable for the great favour of Providence. Should the above metempsychosis take place (which God forbid) I should really imagine they existed no longer, and that we were given up by the Supreme Being to Satan, to be buffeted.

Still fond of old * resentments, in your report you give a slap at General Washington, Doctor Franklin and the Chief Justice. The one for obtaining by law supplies from this commonwealth for his army, then in a perishing situation------at the Doctor's holding one appointment under Congress, and another at the Court of France, to give dignity to his embassy------and at the Chief Justice (by permission from the Assembly) living in the house of an attainted traitor, previous to its sale. Thus is your time employed in shewing your malice and resentment. These great men are above your shafts, and only hear your name mentioned to despise you. Why in your report an unprovoked blow at the appointments of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, calling them creatures of his power and servants of his will, unless, by this designation, the feelings of your own conscience pointed you out as answering this description.

Those men gave you bread when you were starving, by placing you in an office which maintained your helpless family. To these I appeal for the truth of this assertion. You now despise the hands which fed you, and with true ingratitude (for you were not called to this charge by the duties of office) you wantonly abuse them. "Ingratitude is worse than the sin of witchcraft,"------"pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall,"----say the scriptures. Beware, Judge, you stand on slippery ground.

N. B. I have in petto a few more observations on this gentleman's conduct in private and public life, and on certain other men and certain other measures, which I shall, as occasion suits, offer to the public.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

August 23, 1784.

* *Mr. Bryan abused the General at Lancaster, saying he must be displaced, he was unfit to command an army. Mr. Lieper of this town called him to an account. The Judge confessed the charge, acknowledged he had behaved ill, and prayed forgiveness of him, and, through him, of his injured countrymen. That gentleman, I am told, will furnish an affidavit of this interview between him and the Judge, when called upon.*

RICHMOND *(Virginia) August* 14.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the 22d of June, 1784.

The Address of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire.

THE Representatives of this commonwealth would be unfaithful to the sentiments of their constituents, as well as do violence to their own, did they omit this occasion of congratulating you on the final establishment of peace, which has taken place since their last meeting, and on the opportunity which this event has given for you to return to the felicities of private life. We shall ever remember, Sir, with affection and gratitude, the patriotic exchange which you made of these felicities for the severe task of conducting the arms of your country thro' a conflict with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. We shall ever remember with admiration, the wisdom which marked your counsels on this arduous occasion, the firmness and dignity which no trials of adverse fortune could shake, the moderation and equanimity which no scenes of triumph could disturb;---nor shall we ever forget the exemplary respect, which in every instance you have shewn to the rights of civil authority, or the exalted virtue, which, on many occasions, led you to commit to danger your fame itself, rather than hazard for a moment the true interest of your country. In reviewing these merits, we feel every impression which they are calculated to make on grateful and affectionate minds; and we fervently pray that they may be rewarded with every blessing of which this life will admit, and with compleat happiness in that which is to come.

ARCHIBALD CARY, Sp. Senate.
JOHN TYLER, Sp. H. Delegates.

The joint committee waited upon the General at his seat of Mount Vernon, and presented the Address, to which he was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH feelings which are more easy to be conceived than expressed, I meet and reciprocate the congratulations of the representatives of this commonwealth, on the final establishment of peace.

Nothing can add more to the pleasure which arises from a conscious discharge of public trust, than the approbation of one's country.---To have been so happy, under a vicissitude of fortune, amidst the difficult and trying scenes of an arduous conflict, as to meet this, is, in my mind, to have attained the highest honor---and the consideration of it, in my present peaceful retirement, will heighten all my domestic joys, and constitute my greatest felicity.

I should have been truly wanting in duty, and must have frustrated the great and important object for which we resorted to arms, if, seduced by a temporary regard of fame, I had suffered the paltry love of it to have interfered with my country's welfare; the interest of which, was the only inducement which carried me to the field; or permitted the sacred rights of civil authority, though but for a moment, to be violated and infringed by a power, meant originally to rescue and confirm them.

For those rewards and blessings which you have invoked for me in this world, and for the fruition of that happiness which you pray for in that which is to come, you have, gentlemen, all my thanks, and all my gratitude---I wish I could ensure them to you, and the state you represent, an hundred fold.

G. WASHINGTON.

HEAD and SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the piece or package, at their store, in Second-street, opposite the Church, an assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the late vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Cork, which they mean to dispose of upon low terms.

ALSO powder and shot, a quantity of red lead, magnus, Crowly steel, blistered ditto, nails, window glass, frying pans, bar lead, tin in boxes, wire, mill-saws, London pewter in casks, and a few boxes of china, well assorted, &c. &c.

GEORGE HUNTER, Druggist,

On the north side of Market-street, berween Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

SELLS wholesale or retail a general assortment of medicines, paints, brushes, dye stuffs, &c. for cash, Morris's notes, Pennsylvania or Jersey state money, and all the different kinds of public securities, linseed oil, bees wax, snake root, ginseng, bar iron, flour, or any other merchantable produce.

Orders accompanied with any of the above articles, shall be complied with in the most expeditious and punctual manner. §

THE subscriber having acted in the capacity of Overseer in the farming business some years past, and being perfectly acquainted with every species of business in that line, would wish to engage with any gentleman in that capacity either in the state of Virginia, South-Carolina or Georgia, upon moderate terms. He flatters himself he can be sufficiently recommended for sobriety and honesty, and will exert his best endeavours to give satisfaction to his employer. For more particular information, apply to JOHN MILLER, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets. August 17, 1784.

Cumberland goal, West New-Jersey, August 24, 1784.

WAS taken up the 12th instant, near Cohansey creek, a Negroe man, quite naked, supposed to be about 20 years of age, he calls himself BILL, says he is a freeman, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a smart active young fellow; it is supposed he has swam from some vessel. His Master (if any he has) is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwise he will be sold for his fees.

RUN from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a Negroe man, JACK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well proportioned, sprightly and active, has a very black skin, short face, but not round, his chin being small and sharp, has short teeth before, and those above have brown specks in front, has a large dimple in one cheek, a hoarse voice, talks quick, generally smiles when he speaks, and is apt to be impertinent; he has wrought some time at the blacksmith's trade, and will probably endeavour to get employment in that business; had on and took with him a tow linen shirt and trowsers, an under jacket of white twilled country made cloth, unmilled, a pair old dark brown corded breeches, a pair old shoes with odd buckles, and a felt hat with blue lining; he had on when he went off an iron collar, but probably got it off soon after. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that his master may have him again, shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, if taken up out of the State, and SIX DOLLARS if within the State, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 23, 1784. W. BRUFF.

ROUEN, *June* 12.

A FEW days since it was advertiſed here, that M. Blanchard, who had made the experiment with his *batteau volant* (flying boat) at Paris, propoſed to repeat it the Sunday following in this city; the experiments of filling the balloon, and launching the batteau, were to be made in the court of the new barracks. Yeſterday being the day appointed, the nobleſſe, and all the principal inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood, were early in the day aſſembled in the court, and made a moſt brilliant appearance; the towers, ſpires, houſe-tops and hills were all covered, all waiting attentively for the *coup de cannon*, which was to be the ſignal for the departure of the *batteau volant*. I was in the court, very near the ſpot, and diſtinctly ſaw the operation of filling the balloon and attaching the boat; it was performed by at leaſt ten or twelve caſks, all communicated to one large one by tin tubes; from the large one was a flexible tube of oiled or painted ſilk, which was connected to the bottom of the balloon, by which means the gaſs was forced up by the hand into it. The balloon was in diameter about 30 Engliſh feet, and about 36 in height, made of ſilk; the upper hemiſphere was green, the lower white; the upper one was covered with a ſtrong ſilk net, at the bottom of which was a zone of cord, which ſerved to ſtrengthen the balloon, and to which were attached the ſmall cords for the ſupporters of the batteau beneath.

The batteau in ſome meaſure reſembled a bird, having a fine pair of green ſilken wings, which Mr. Blanchard worked much in the ſame manner that a waterman works a pair of ſculls; the rudder was at the head of the batteau, and went foremoſt, and ſomething reſembled the head of a bird; and he, when fixed in his boat, worked the rudder with his feet, and rowed, or rather fled, with his face foremoſt, feathering his wings like oars with amazing dexterity; after having filled the balloon, attached the batteau, and adjuſted properly the ballaſt, it being near ſeven o'clock in the evening, he embraced, and took leave of ſeveral friends, who invoked Heaven for a happy voyage to the adventurous traveller, who with a determined courage commanded the cannon to be fired, and the cords unlooſed; with what pleaſing aſtoniſhment every one beheld him in his god-like equipage, mounting on the wings of the wind, with all the majeſtic ſublimity attributed to the celeſtial powers! he aſcended, nearly in a perpendicular line, till he was full three times as high as the grand ſpire of Notre Dame, which is equal to St. Paul's at leaſt, and croſſed over the Seine, and the ſhips lying there, by the vanes of which, and on the towers and ſpires, we ſaw diſtinctly that he made a courſe very near to windward, not farther than ſix points, and continued to fly in a direct line over the middle of the city, gradually increaſing in height, and out-topped the high hills on the North ſide of it by nearly two miles; I had an acromatic teleſcope of two feet, with which I could diſtinctly ſee him uſe the wings like an eagle all the way, till he to all appearance nearly touched the horizon, and to the naked eye did not appear larger than a cricket-ball. After about 35 minutes, loſt ſight of him, I ſhould ſuppoſe at nearly the diſtance of eight miles. When over the city, he let looſe two pigeons, who ſeemed ſo embarraſſed, that I thought they would have fallen to the ground; but they recovered themſelves, and purſued their different routes, with billets attached to their legs by long ſtrings.

We have juſt now heard how far he continued his aerial voyage; he made five leagues in an hour and a quarter, and in a field of wheat, he deſcended near the ground, and ſeeing a ſhepherd, he threw out his cord, and entreated him to lay hold of it, but the poor fellow was almoſt terrified to death, and durſt not approach, but he told him he was only a man like himſelf, and he need not be afraid; the ſhepherd at laſt was prevailed on to aſſiſt him to alight, and he has brought his balloon and batteau to town to day in a waggon, without their having received any damage. The place where he deſcended is called Ratterville, and he was entertained with a ſupper by the Curate of the pariſh.

LONDON, July 1----12.

Lord Temple, it is ſaid, will be created a Duke, and come into Office as the Privy Seal.

Letters from Ireland ſay, that their Parliament, which was not to have met till February next, is to ſit in November in order to paſs a ſuccedaneum for protecting duties.

A letter from Berlin by the laſt mail mentions, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for thirty thouſand of his beſt troops to be in readineſs to take the field on the firſt notice; but the place of their deſtination is not known.

From the great number of troops now aſſembling in the Auſtrian Netherlands, the Dutch are under the moſt anxious apprehenſions concerning the deſigns of the Emperor. Threatened on the one hand directly by Frederick, and on the other indirectly by Joſeph, their only dependence ſeems to be on the general intereſts of the European powers, and the precarious amity of the Houſe of Bourbon.

The politicians in France talk of an offenſive and defenſive alliance between Ruſſia, England, and Denmark, againſt France, Spain, Sweden and Pruſſia. Theſe, however, ſeem to be the ebullitions of viſionary ſpeculation, though it is certainly known, that ſome new conventions have been entered into between France and Sweden, by which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes one of the Weſt-India iſlands to the King of Sweden, as a compenſation for the privilege granted by the latter to the French, of building veſſels in the port of Gottenburgh.

Monſ. De Thulemyer, Envoy Extraordinary from his Pruſſian Majeſty, has preſented a freſh Memorial to their High Mightineſſes, requeſting them once more to put an effectual ſtop to the licence of the preſs; much ſcurrilous abuſe having been thrown out lately againſt his Majeſty for his interfering in the preſent conteſt. The Memorial alluded to concludes in the following remarkable, and if we reflect on the ſtern ſpirit of Frederick, we may ſay threatening words: "His Majeſty will not diſſemble with your High Mightineſſes, that a further delay in giving him the ſatisfaction he once more demands, cannot but be interpreted in a very diſadvantageous manner, and his majeſty would conſtrue it into a want of regard. By which his ſentiments, in favor of the Republic, might ſuffer ſome alteration, and he would find himſelf neceſſitated to inſiſt on a ſatisfaction adequate to the inſults he has a right to complain of."

Some of the Dutch letters by the laſt mail declare, that ſome people on this ſide the water have been carrying on a correſpondence with ſeveral malecontents in Holland, in order to create a popular antipathy to the ratification of the articles of peace.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 20.

Our London papers by the laſt packet contain a volume of parliamentary debate upon a bill brought in by the Miniſter for the regulation of affairs in the Eaſt-Indies. In the prefatory introduction to the bill, he declared that the empire had been ſo conſiderably diſmembered by the late war, that it was of the utmoſt conſequence to be careful of the government in India, ſince it was from that country a conſiderable part of the wealth and reſources eſſential to the exiſtence of the government at home might be expected. In the courſe of a very long ſpeech he recapitulated numerous inſtances of peculation and cruelty impoſed upon the unhappy natives by the ſervants of the Eaſt-India Company, who direct without controul the lives and properties of thirty millions of people (liberty is unknown) and diſpoſe of both as intereſt or caprice may dictate. To remedy the misfortunes ariſing from the wanton exerciſe of ambition and power, it was propoſed to erect a court of juſtice, compoſed of a number of members of both Houſes, the Judges, &c. who would have power to puniſh delinquents at home for crimes *committed* in India, either by fine or impriſonment, as in the wiſdom of the court might ſeem moſt ſuitable to the offence and ſituation of the offender. A ſecond part of the bill was for eſtabliſhing a board of ſuperintendency, who ſhould have power to controul and inſpect the political affairs of the Eaſt-India Company. It was not intended to interfere at all with that power which the directors poſſeſſed at preſent over the commerce of India; all poſſible care would be taken to preſerve inviolate thoſe rights which had been eſtabliſhed ſo many years by charters and repeated acts of parliament, but it was, however, neceſſary the board about to be eſtabliſhed ſhould be empowered to negative any order given by the Court of Directors, in caſe ſuch order ſhould appear to interfere with the intentions of government. A third part of the bill was for inveſting the Supreme Government to be ſeated in Bengal, with an effectual controul over every other Preſidency, and to intruſt that ſupreme government with executive power, and with the diſpoſition of offices in India, but to make it a matter leſs invidious, and to prevent it from the poſſibility of abuſe, by making gradation and ſucceſſion the rule, except in very extraordinary caſes, with a view to which, there muſt be lodged in the ſupreme government a diſcretionary power, but which was nevertheleſs to be ſubject to the controul of the board of ſuperintendency to be eſtabliſhed at home, whoſe orders the government in India muſt obey. The officers of the government in India were to be nominated by the directors, ſubject to the negative of the crown; and the directors were to have the nomination of all the ſubordinate officers, except the Commander in Chief, who, for various reaſons, would remain to be appointed by the crown. A debate took place upon the general principle of the bill, in which it was contended, that ſuch were the diſtractions that prevailed in India from the deſultory, imbecile management of the directors, that the beſt way would be to veſt the government of India in the crown, and this new propoſition was received by ſeveral of the members with great attention, who were alarmed at a propoſal which would at once annihilate the expiring liberties of the people. Mr. Dempſter ſaid, rather than ſee the Eaſt-India Company's affairs in the hands of government, or in other words, in the hands of the crown, he wiſhed it to continue where it was. Much rather would he ſee it ever ſo egregiouſly miſmanaged by the court of directors, than ever ſo well managed by the crown. The moment the crown had got it into its hands, there was, from that moment, an end of the liberties of this country. Perhaps, after all, the idea he had formerly ſuggeſted reſpecting India would be found to be the moſt reaſonable and the moſt advantageous. Abandon all thoughts of adapting any government to it: Give up the ſovereignty, and let it remain an independent ſtate, connected with us by the ties of commerce! Such a connection would prove infinitely advantageous to Great-Britiain; while all projects of a Britiſh government applied to India were utterly impoſſible to be carried into effect. It was impracticable for this country, at ſo great a diſtance from India, to govern it with any advantage, either to the natives, or to the benefit of Great-Britain. We might talk of our feelings for the natives of India, of our humanity towards them, and our affection for them, and our tender regard for their intereſts. Thoſe aſſertions would be found to be mere words and empty air. It was not in human nature to carry the theory into practice. We might talk of it, but we could never accompliſh it.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 6, 1784.

"We have at laſt got clear of the riot and outrage attendant upon general elections, and have time to inſpect into the affairs of the nation, which are, I very much fear, in an irretrievable condition. Our taxes are already ſo numerous and oppreſſive, that I can honeſtly declare ſcarce a day paſſes without ſome application for rates or taxes; the hardneſs of the times has increaſed the number of the poor ſo much, that I pay five ſhillings in the pound poor-rates. I was in hopes now that peace is eſtabliſhed we ſhould have a reſpite from oppreſſion, inſtead of which the Miniſter has brought in a bill to raiſe the ſum of ſix millions; the intereſt of which, and other contingent expences ariſing from the navy debt, will be paid by a tax on coals, which are to be rated three ſhillings per chaldron. This tax will certainly fall heavy upon the poor, whoſe miſeries will be aggravated by this impoſt---a copper per pound on candles, they are 20 coppers per pound already---two ſhillings apiece upon hats---two coppers per yard on ribbands---ten ſhillings a year on ſaddle and carriage horſes---two ſhillings and ſix-pence a thouſand upon bricks---one guinea on game qualifications---three pence per yard upon printed linens---ten pounds a year for leave to brew---an addition to the duty on paper---five ſhillings weekly for licence to keep a hackney-coach. I do not blame our young Miniſter for raiſing money, the exigency of affairs compleatly excuſes him: I only wiſh that he had laid his taxes upon ſuch articles as are conſumed by the opulent and luxurious. I was in the Houſe at the time the Miniſter opened what is called the budget, and was very well pleaſed with the generous regard he appeared to have for the natural rights of mankind. He ſpoke three hours, and I never heard an harrangue, that involved ſuch an infinite variety of important, but dry, complicated, and difficult topics to detail with perſpicuity, that had more merit, or was more eaſy to be comprehended and underſtood. His ſpeech was an uncommon diſplay of ability, manly ſpirit, and that degree of Miniſterial boldneſs, which the unfortunate ſituation of the country calls for."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 25.

The Truſtees of Dickinſon College are requeſted to meet at Carliſle, purſuant to adjournment, on the laſt Tueſday of September.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the Rev. Dr. Charles Niſbett (a gentleman equally diſtinguiſhed for his learning, and attachment to the liberties of America) has conſented to accept of the Principal's chair, in the new College at Carliſle.

Monday laſt arrived the ſhip Cyrus, Captain Robinſon, in ten weeks from Newry, with 300 paſſengers; and the ſhip Van Berkel, Captain Campbell, in ſeven weeks from Amſterdam, with 100 paſſengers.

The Charleſton Packet, Melville, and Mentor, Laughton, from Virginia, are arrived at Dover in England.

The Latona, Roſs, and Cochran, Bolton, for Virginia, ſailed from England the 7th of June.

The Bon Eſprit, Davis, is arrived at Falmouth from Charleſton.

The Nelly, White, is arrived at Liverpool from Virginia.

The Hibernia, George, from Londonderry; Debonnair, Gardiner, from Teneriffe; and Phœnix, Tucker, from St. Euſtatia, are arrived at Baltimore.

Captain Ledlam, in the brig Active, from London, on his paſſage ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. the brig Mary, Captain Steward, on the coaſt of Braſils, July 19, in lat. 39, 10. long. 43, 30. W. belonging to Port Roſeway, but fitted out at Boſton; he had been out 9 months, had taken 12 fiſh, and was bound to London; the brig Peacock, Captain Higgins, belonging to Boſton, out ten weeks, and had taken two fiſh, July 30, lat. 35, long. 51, 20. W. and on the 8th inſtant, about 70 leagues from land, he ſpoke the ſhip Catharine, Captain Wilſon, from this port, bound to Liſbon.

Captain Gardner, in the ſhip John, from Briſtol, ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. Auguſt 2, lat. 30, long. 59, the ſloop Julius Cæſar, Captain Brooks, from New-Haven, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with cattle, 19 days out: Auguſt 5, lat. 30, 30. long. 64, 30. the ſchooner John, Captain Morris, 16 days out from Charleſton, bound to Antigua; and on the 15th, about 30 leagues S. E. of the capes of Delaware, the ſchooner Sally, for Barbados, and the ſhip -----, Captain Poſſey, for Cape-Francois, both from this port.

The Cochran, Bolton, from London, and Harmony, -------, from Briſtol, are arrived in James River, Virginia.

*** The MEMBERS of *the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England, in America*, are requeſted, by ſeveral of their number, who are intereſted in the Funds of the Inſtitution, to meet in the City of New-York, on the Tueſday after the next Feaſt of St. Michael.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,
At TEN o'CLOCK,
On FRIDAY next,
Will begin the SALE of
An aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Southwark Vendue Store.
TO-MORROW MORNING,
At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.
N. B. The ſtated days of ſale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.
Auguſt 25, 1784. JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE vacation, in the ſubſcriber's academy, having commenced on Saturday, the 31ſt of July, it is judged expedient to give this public notice that the different ſchools, of which it is compoſed, will be opened again on Monday the 30th inſtant.

By the regulations of this ſeminary, the ſtudents employ one half of the public hours, every day, in the French ſchool, when directed by their parents or guardians.

Young ladies are accommodated, as uſual, with ſeparate apartments, and proper tutors attend, alternately, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh and French Languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography. ANDREW BROWN.
Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Auguſt 15, 1784.

The FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PETER DUPLESSIS, French maſter in Mr. Brown's Academy, being a native of France, and having received a liberal education in that kingdom, reſpectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a FRENCH EVENING SCHOOL, at his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, for the purpoſe of inſtructing young gentlemen in that uſeful language, on the moſt approved and conciſe plan.

The ſchool will begin on the evening of Monday, the 30th inſtant, and to be continued from 6 till 8 o'clock, three evenings every week, till the firſt day of May next.

Having the advantage of ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with eaſe and propriety, thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their attendance, will thereby be much facilitated in their learning, and they will find that no endeavour, on his part, ſhall be wanting to preſerve that nice punctilio and decorum neceſſary in ſchools of this nature.
Auguſt 17, 1784. P. DUPLESSIS.
N. B. French or Engliſh papers tranſlated on the ſhorteſt notice.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold by
Donnaldſon & Coxe,
At their ſtore in Walnut, a few doors above Front-ſtreet,
A general Aſſortment of Dry Goods.
[*Particulars in our next.*]

JAMES JOBSON,
Tin and Copperſmith,

HAS removed next door to the ſign of the Spinning-Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-market, where he intends carrying on the tin and copperſmith buſineſs in its various branches, and hopes to merit the favour of all who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, as they may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt attention, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has now a quantity of tin ware, and ſome London pewter, aſſorted, of the beſt quality. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and packed up in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt rates. He buys old copper, pewter and lead. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
Or LETT on improving Leaſes,

UPWARDS of 8000 acres of limeſtone LAND, ſituate on the waters of Penn's creek, in Northumberland county, generally known by the name of Bruſhey Valley. This tract is well watered, and on it are ſundry mill ſeats, and the ſoil is equal if not ſuperior to Penn's Valley, which is thickly ſettled (or any other body of land in this part of the country) and divided from it only by a ſmall ridge of broken ground. The waggon road opened from Derr's mill on the Suſquehanna through Buffaloe and Penn's Vallies, runs parallel to, and within three miles of, theſe lands, for a conſiderable diſtance. The proprietor intends, if health will permit, to ſpend from about the 15th to the 25th of October next on thoſe lands, where he may be found by any perſon deſirous of viewing the ground and treating with him. The terms to the purchaſers or leaſers will be made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to
tbctf. SAMUEL MILES, Philadelphia.

Cumberland goal, Auguſt 9, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers, priſoners, now confined in goal for debt, hereby give public notice to all their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jerſey, to have the benefit of the inſolvent law; they are therefore requeſted to appear at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould no be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement purſuant to law. GIPSON WORRIL,
† CHRISTOPHER GURRIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant Auguſt, a NEGROE WOMAN, named SUE, about 40 years of age, ſtout and well built, ſquints very much with one eye; her apparel very uncertain, as ſhe took with her a large bundle of clothes, conſiſting chiefly of women's apparel; took with her alſo a female Mulattoe CHILD, 3 years old, which had her hair cut ſhort all over the crown of her head. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroe woman and Mulattoe child, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Auguſt 16, 1784. § JOHN JAMES.

Wilmington, Auguſt 19, 1784.

WHEREAS my wife, Jane Newlin, hath for ſeveral years paſt treated me with contempt and abuſe, and upon the 16th day of October, 1782, ſhe conveyed all the goods and furniture out of my houſe, and eloped from my bed and abode: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. § ELLIS NEWLIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the ſtore of the late Baſſe and Soyer, merchants, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

A QUANTITY of MERCHANDIZE; conſiſting of broad and narrow cloths, ſpotted and plain fuſtians, lawns and linens, glaſs in boxes, cordage and paper hangings for houſes, wine, ſpirits, &c. Alſo the houſhold furniture of Mr. Baſſe, very faſhionable, too numerous to be inſerted.

And on MONDAY, the 30th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr. John Jacob Sluyter, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, will begin the ſale of all the HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. of the ſaid Sluyter, which are new and very elegant, and to be continued from day to day, till all are ſold; taken in execution by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, out of Philip Riffett's paſture, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, ſix years old, has a white ſtar in his forehead, docked very ſhort, has been bit by a horſe on his back, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and returns him to the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Auguſt 17, 1784. † PHILIP RIFFETTS.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton, on the 4th inſtant (Auguſt) An Iriſh Servant Boy, named EDWARD M'KAEHILL, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock marked, black curled hair, blue eyes, down look, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. He came over in the ſhip Volunteer to Philadelphia laſt fall, and has often expreſſed a deſire of returning to Ireland. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board of a ſhip, either at Philadelphia or New-York, for that purpoſe. He ſtole, and took with him, a large new holſter piſtol and ſundry clothes, ſome of which were a brown ſuperfine cloth coat, has been turned, and is too long for him, white caſſimer jacket and breeches, an old caſtor hat without loops, half worn, black grain ſhoes, with large white metal buckles, and white ribbed ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

§ ANDREW LEDLIE.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to carry him off.

SOME time ago came to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, a young bay MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. Auguſt 14. § DANIEL JONES.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN PAWLING, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in June laſt, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *Auguſt 14, 1784.* §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, about a twelve month ago, a black COW. She was advertiſed ſoon after ſhe came, but no owner appeared. The owner is deſired to come for the laſt time, prove his property, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold according to law.

Auguſt 14, 1784. § ABRAHAM CASTER.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER and STATIONER,

On the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of fine Slates, Holland Quills, marbled and emboſſed Paper, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, and divers Kinds of Writing Paper, of the common Sizes, a great Variety of Account Books of the beſt Paper and Binding; School Books, Blackſtone's Commentaries, London, Gentleman's and Univerſal Magazines, for 1783, Robertſon's Navigation, Sherwin's Mathematical Tables, Tytler's Geographical Grammar, Mair's Arithmetic, Perry's Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Watt's Logic, Rational Foundation, Glory of Chriſt and Diſcourſes, Spectator, Whiſton's Joſephus, Riol-Lay's Lucian, Hawkſworth's Adventurer, and ſundry other Books.

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold by ſaid CRUKSHANK, an account of Waſhington College, in the ſtate of Maryland. ¶

SMOAK and WIND-UP JACKS,

made and carefully repaired, Kitchen Ranges with Wind-up Cheeks, and Draw-out Spit-Racks, Bells neatly hung, and Spring-curtains, Iron cheſts and Cupboards, made by C. CECIL, from London, three doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. WANTED, a JOURNEYMAN, that underſtands working at the above buſineſs; and alſo an APPRENTICE. ¶ 7/6 c t f. *June 2, 1784.*

To be SOLD or RENTED,

For a few years, on an improving leaſe,

THE elegant SEAT of the late WILLIAM MOORE, Eſq known by the name of Moore-Hall, ſituate in the count of Cheſter, about 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing near 600 acres of valuable land.

The manſion-houſe is of ſtone, well built, large, and in a very fine ſituation, ſurrounded with very convenient out-houſes; a large garden in good order, ſtocked with a variety of the beſt fruit trees, and the moſt uſeful and agreeable herbs and flowers.

About 300 acres of the land are fit for the plough, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow is well improved, and more may be made. A very valuable griſt-mill built on Pickering-creek, near the manſion-houſe, ſupplied by a never failing ſtream of water, is among the improvements of this place. The river Schuylkill, which bounds the lands for a conſiderable diſtance, affords a great ſhad fiſhery during the ſeaſon; and a variety of other advantages, too tedious for an advertiſement, will be perceived by any perſon who may incline to view the premiſes.

A purchaſer or tenant may be ſupplied with 20 tons of the beſt firſt crop hay, and ſome remains of the late ſtock.

For terms apply to CHARLES JERVIS, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. Bond's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WILLIAMINA MOORE.

A Chariot and four-wheeled Chaiſe to be ſold. Enquire as above. t. f. Philadelphia, May 3, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred acres of WOOD-LAND, in Lower Alloway's creek townſhip, near the town of Salem, within a ſhort diſtance of ſeveral landings on Salem and Alloway's creek; the land is good for grain of all ſorts when cleared of the timber that is on it, which will ſuit for cord wood or ſhip building.

Salem, Auguſt 6, 1784. ¶ ROBERT JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, a frame Kitchen back of it, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the Widow Dutton's Beer-houſe, now occupied by Robert Wickerſham, harneſs-maker. The lot is 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent. For terms, apply to JOSEPH BOLTON, in Water-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet. §3w ctf

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WILLIAM SHEAFF,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the South-eaſt Corner of MARKET and FIFTH-STREETS,

OLD Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Malaga,
Teneriffe,
Red and White Port } WINES,
Claret, by the Box or Dozen,
Old Hock; by Ditto,

Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Beſt Holland Geneva in Caſes,
Wine Bitters, by the Bottle,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Foreigners and others may be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of Liquors, bottled, by the Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity, at the above Store.

Said SHEAFF has a Quantity of freſh CLOVER and BARLEY for SEED.

A SCHOOL,

For teaching the ENGLISH, LATIN and GREEK LANGUAGES, with WRITING and ARITHMETIC,

IS now ready to be opened at Mrs. MARSHALL's, the South-weſt corner of Spruce and Third-ſtreets, where the ſtricteſt attention will be given to inſtruct YOUTH, accurately, in thoſe neceſſary and uſeful Branches of EDUCATION.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information, on directing a Line to the Subſcriber, for that purpoſe, with their Addreſs, will be waited upon by their moſt humble ſervant.

¶ 6 w. JOHN GRAHAM.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM & JAMES MILLER,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, among which are, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3-qr. dowlas, brown quadruple, ſileſia, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, 9-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths ſtriped ticken, brown and white buckram, callicoes and chintzes, 6-qr. humhums and caſſaes, plain and ſtriped yard wide muſlins, a variety of linen and check handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, Romal and Pullicat ditto, India nankeens, cotton counterpanes, Marſeilles quilting, gauzes of all kinds, plain and flowered kenting lawns, plain catgut, white and coloured Scotch threads, mens, womens and childrens thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, womens ſilk mitts and gloves, durants, callimancoes, ſhalloons, camblettees, mohair buttons and twiſt, ſewing ſilk, cotton ſtripes, a large variety of ribbons, India Perſians, pins and needles of all ſizes, womens and girls ſhoes by the box, ivory and horn combs, glaſs beads, knives and forks, &c. all of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. They expect a very large aſſortment of other goods by the firſt veſſels from different parts of Europe. ¶ 6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, at James Stuart's ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, and to be ſold, by

STUART & BARR,

An ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Amongſt which are------

CHINTZES, cottons, printed linens, plain, ſpotted and flowered lawns, aprons and handkerchiefs, plain cyprus, ſpotted, flowered and ſufflea black and white gauzes, ſhauls, aprons and handkerchiefs, taffities, peelongs, perſians, Iriſh ſilk and bandanoe handkerchiefs, a variety of checked and printed handkerchiefs, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, brown and white ſheetings, cotton and linen checks, bed-ticken, furniture chintzes and checks, corduroys, calimancoes, ſhalloons, beſt Scotch white and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, buttons and twiſt, hardware, pins, tully garters, &c.

They daily expect an aſſortment of cutlery, bibles, teſtaments, and other ſchool books. t b c

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Juſt imported in the ſhip Aſtrea, Capt. Pinkham, from London,

By *Lamb* and *Checkley,*

And now opening at their STORE, on the north ſide of ARCH-STREET, half way between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European and India GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſon,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH or SHORT CREDIT.

N. B. The Honorable the Financier's Notes, or any good Paper Securities, Tobacco, Flour, Barr-Iron, &c. will be taken in payment. t b c t f. *May 22, 1784.*

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th of November laſt, an Iriſh indented ſervant Lad, named ANDREW SHARP, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort brown hair, ſmooth young faced, has a liſp in his ſpeech; had on and took with him, an olive green cloth coat, half worn, a red and white ſtriped linſey under jacket, old ſheep-ſkin breeches, a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair grey ſmall ribbed, the other blue ribbed, ſtrong ſhoes nailed in the ſoals, a half worn round wool hat; he ſerved a time to the blackſmith trade in Ireland, and came over laſt fall in the ſhip Mary, Capt. Stevenſon, from Londonderry. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, and all reaſonable charges, if brought there.

June 14, 1784. JAMES HILL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶ 4 w.

Eighth Month 6th, 1784.

RUN away yeſterday noon, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN BAKER, 6 feet high, well ſet, nimble in his gates, has dark brown hair, and ſour look; had on, when he went away, a good ſtrong ſhirt and trowſers, a ſtriped linen jacket, a blue new linſey ditto, the button holes worked with white thread, good ſtrong black grain ſhoes, a wool hat, and is a noted liar. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any goal, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by § THOMAS LAYCOCK, near Marcus-Hook.

By virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH MASSEY, deceaſed;

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on the fifth day of the week, the 26th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate on Frankford road, at the three mile ſtone, containing about 65 acres, 10 of which are meadow; the whole will be divided into 9 lots, a plan of which may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, ſome time before the day of ſale.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and would make elegant country ſeats. The ſoil is fertile, and might be advantageous for perſons who wiſh to attend the market of this city with produce.

¶ 4 w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.) Executors.
Auguſt 3. CHARLES MARSHALL,)

BARGE and NELSON,

TAKE this opportunity of informing the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have juſt procured ſome genuine PLASTER of PARIS, for Manure, &c. which is now ready for ſale, at their ſtore, near the corner of Fifth and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Bear tavern, by the baſhel or larger quantity; or at Schuylkill mill, a little above George Gray, Eſquire's ferry, by an order from them, or Mr. David Jones, near the five mile ſtone, on the Coneſtogoe road.

They have alſo for ſale at ſaid ſtore, old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Champaign, Burgundy, Muſkadella, Red and White Port, Teneriffe and Liſbon Wines, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Salt, and a variety of other articles, wholeſale and retail. ¶ 3 m. June 15, 1784.

To be Sold at public SALE,

On the 15th day of September next,

THAT valuable two ſtory brick HOUSE, in George-town, Kent county, Maryland, containing 35 feet front, and 40 feet back, with a good cellar under the whole, two rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, and three rooms with a paſſage on the upper; all of ſaid rooms well finiſhed off. Alſo adjoining ſaid brick houſe a good frame, containing 20 feet front, and 50 feet back, with three rooms and kitchen on the lower floor, and two rooms above, all finiſhed and calculated for a tavern, and would be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; there are belonging to ſaid houſe two good lots of ground, ſtable, chair-houſe, meat-houſe, garden, and a well of excellent water in the yard, all in tolerable repair; the ſituation is allowed to be as healthy as any on the Eaſtern-ſhore of Maryland, it lying on the beautiful river Saſſafras, is an excellent ſtand for purchaſing wheat and other country produce, and for vending of goods, and is alſo convenient for the exportation of wheat, corn, &c. to Baltimore-town, Head of Elk, &c. having a fine eaſy navigation down ſaid river. Terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be given, and conditions made known on the day of ſale, by tbc. 5w. MICHAEL JOBSON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

MEADE & NICOLS,

At their STORE in Walnut-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Third-ſtreet.

MADEIRA wines in pipes, Teneriffe ditto in ditto, Malaga ditto in butts and quarter caſks, Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, James River tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO, An importation per the laſt veſſels from Malaga, of raiſins, figs and olives, quite freſh and of the firſt quality. §

RUN away, on the 8th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Godfried Stinehever, a German, ſpeaks little or no Engliſh, about five feet high, black ſtrait hair, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round hat, long fuſtian trowſers tied with ſtrings below, a ſhort jatket of the ſame, white thread ſtockings, a check ſhirt and a white ſtock. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by VALENTINE HOFMAN.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1784.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, two black MARES, one of them four years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, remarkably lengthy and well made in every reſpect, carries lofty, ſome white hairs in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on the inſide of her near fore leg, a ſmall ſcar on her near buttock, lately received by a kick from another creature, trots well, but canters ſomething aukward; it may be ſaid ſhe is a complete mare. The other about 7 years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands and one inch high, very broad and heavy made, draws well, has a large ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white, her mane ſomewhat curly, ſome of it apt to hang to the near ſide, trots and canters heavy. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and thief, and ſecures the thief in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each mare only, if brought to the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES M'CLELLAN.

Eaſton, in Northampton county, July 31, 1784.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. a certain JOHN M'CAPE, alias KNOWLES. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and black hair, ſays he came from Ireland laſt May, was a year in the ſhip Three Friends, commanded by Captain Watſon, and run away from the ſhip at Philadelphia with four others; ſays he came lately from York-Town, and worked there with one John Cook, a blue dyer. Alſo two Negroe Men; the one calls himſelf JACK, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox; the other calls himſelf BEN, about the ſame age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, and of a yellow complexion. Both ſay that they belong to Henry Miller, of Rockingham county, in New-Virginia, who owns a furnace, forge, griſt-mill and ſaw-mill there. They were brought to theſe parts by a certain Conſtantine M'Mahone and Daniel Leacock, who offered them for ſale. The Negroes alſo ſay that they left their maſter on a Saturday evening, about four or five weeks ago, by the perſuaſion of the ſaid M'Mahone and Leacock. Ben ſays he formerly lived in Jerſey, and was taken to New Virginia by one Mr. Logan, and hired or ſold to the ſaid Henry Miller. The maſters of the ſaid M'Cape and Negroes, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from this date, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

Bucks county, Auguſt 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikle, in Rockhill townſhip, on Saturday, the 11th of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. a TRACT of 143 acres of LAND, will be laid out in a number of lots, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; late the property of Thomas Maybury; taken in execution by ¶ SAMUEL DEAN, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.